

PR

2808

A<sub>3</sub> W<sub>5</sub>

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 998 146 7



Souvenir Programme  
OF  
Shakespeare's  
TRAGEDY,

"JULIUS CAESAR"

AS GIVEN BY

MR. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS

OF New York.

c18912

Copyrighted, 1891, by  
HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS,  
93 Lexington Avenue,  
New York.

\* "Till we have done our conference  
\*\* Guard our door."

—*Julius Cæsar*—Act IV, Scene III.

✓  
MR. HANNIBAL C. WILLIAMS,

OF NEW YORK,

"I have an hour's talk in store for you."

—*Julius Cæsar*—Act II, Scene II.

IN A RECITAL OF

SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL TRAGEDY,

"JULIUS CÆSAR."

\* "The noblest man  
That ever lived in the tide of times."

—*Julius Cæsar*—Act III, Scene I.



to affect

# DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

JULIUS CÆSAR, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dictator of Rome.
OCTAVIUS CÆSAR, }	.	.								Relatives of Cæsar, and triumvirs after Cæsar's death.
MARCUS ANTONIUS, }	.	.								
MARCUS BRUTUS, }	.	.								
CASSIUS, }	.	.								
CASCA, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Conspirators against Julius Cæsar.
TREBONIUS, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
METELLUS CIMBER, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
CINNA, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
FLAVIUS, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tribunes.
MARRULLUS, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
A SOOTHSAYER, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
LUCILIUS, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Friends to Brutus and Cassius.
TITINIUS, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MESSALA, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
STRATO, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Servants to Brutus.
LUCIUS, }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
PINDARUS, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Servant to Cassius.
CALPHURNIA, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wife to Cæsar.
PORTIA, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wife to Brutus.

PR 2802  
A3 W5

*Scene* — Rome, Sardis and Philippi.

TIME OF ACTION, TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS.

NOTE. — On the 13th of February, 44 B. C., occurred the feast of the Lupercal when Antony offered Cæsar the crown. On the 15th of the following month, Cæsar was slain. Eighteen months later (November, 43 B. C.) the triumvirs, Mark Antony, Octavius, Cæsar and Lepidus, met on an island near Bologna, and prepared the bloody proscription condemning 200 noble Romans to death. In the autumn of the next year the battle of Philippi was fought, when both Brutus and Cassius were overthrown and the spoils of war, including all the Roman provinces, were divided among the triumvirate.

"Are we all ready?"

—*Julius Cæsar* — *Act III, Scene I.*

"Bid every noise be still."

—*Julius Cæsar* — *Act I, Scene II.*

## Synopsis — ACT I. — INCITATION TO CONSPIRACY.

A street in Rome. The tribunes, Flavius and Marrullus, disperse a throng of citizens assembled to do honor to Cæsar. Marrullus charges the Romans with fickleness and inconstancy. Flavius counsels them to break off their allegiance to Cæsar. Grand square in Rome. The procession of Julius Cæsar on its way to the sports of the Lupercal — the festival of shepherds. Antony enters ready for the course. The soothsayer's prediction. Brutus refuses to witness the sports. Cassius charges him with waning confidence and cooling friendship. Brutus attributes his apparent estrangement to prolonged meditation on the condition of the people and the devising of means for their betterment. Brutus yields to Cassius' persuasive arguments and flattery, and promises to engage in any movement which will conspire toward the general good. Cassius' actions give cause for Cæsar's uneasiness. The incident of Cæsar's refusal of the crown (after being convinced that he could not accept it without incurring the enmity of a majority of the Romans) fully recounted by Casca. Brutus appoints a time for a second meeting with Cassius, who chuckles over the easy conquest of Brutus and the prospect of Cæsar's speedy downfall.

"What you have said I will consider."

—*Julius Cæsar* — *Act I, Scene II.*

\* "Peace, yet again."

—*Julius Cæsar*—*Act I, Scene II.*

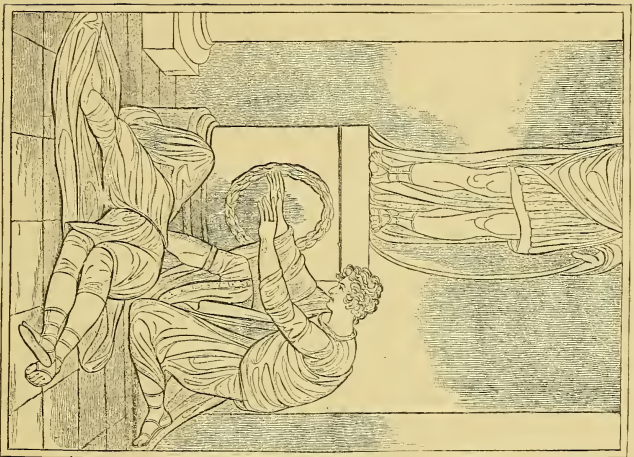
## Synopsis—ACT II.—THE CONSPIRACY.

Brutus' orchard. Brutus casts about for sufficient reasons to persuade himself to assist in putting Cæsar out of the way. (NOTE.—In desiring to be crowned king, Cæsar was unjustly accused by his enemies of ambition and a selfish desire for power which they thought, if granted, might, and probably would, be used for tyrannical purposes; but, as Dictator of Rome, Cæsar already enjoyed and humanely exercised the power of a monarch. He was, indeed, king in all but the name. He had received from the Senate the title of *Imperator* (whence comes our word Emperor), for life; he was also declared Dictator, and *Præfectus Morum* ("perfect of manners,") both offices being perpetual. As *Pontifex Maximus*, or high priest, he had control of the religion of the State. To all these honors he wished to add the title of king (*rex*) that he might hand down his power and dignities to his successors. Having no children, he adopted his grand-nephew, Octavius, as his successor and the inheritor of his name.) Midnight meeting of the conspirators. Brutus surprised by his wife. Apartment in Cæsar's palace. Meeting of Cæsar and Calphurnia. Decius prevails upon Cæsar to go to the capitol. Cæsar welcomes the fawning, cringing, dissembling assassins with largest hospitality.

\*\*\* "I must pause."\*\*\*

—*Julius Cæsar*—*Act III, Scene II.*





*Reproduced from engravings  
on steel, after the Boydell Illus-  
trations.*

JULIUS CESAR.

Mark Antony lamenting over the body of Caesar.

ACT III, SCENE I.

"Now mark him ; he begins again to speak."

*Julius Cæsar — Act III, Scene II.*

### Synopsis—ACT III.—THE ASSASSINATION.

The Roman senate. The senators join in an appeal to Cæsar for Publius Cimber's pardon. Cæsar constant and consistent. He abides by the decree, refusing to recall the Roman exile. (NOTE. — This refusal was anticipated and served as a signal for Casca to advance from behind, and stab Cæsar in the neck, after which Cæsar was quickly stabbed by other conspirators; but the only mortal wound he received was from the hand of that misguided and deluded patriot, Marcus Brutus, to whom Cæsar had been as a father, and who was fifteen years his senior). The people and senators disperse amid the wildest consternation. Brutus gives audience to Antony who laments the loss of his illustrious friend and begs leave to die with him. The subtle and dissembling Antony feigns a friendship for the enemies of Cæsar. The awful prophecy. Public square in Rome. The forum. Brutus' speech of vindication received with approbation by the people. The tide of public opinion cleverly turned against the conspirators by Mark Antony's consummate adroitness in his incomparable oration over Cæsar's body.

"I do entreat no man of you will stir."

*Julius Cæsar — Act III, Scene II.*



*Reproduced from engravings  
on steel, after the Boydell Illus-  
trations.*

JULIUS CAESAR.

Ghost of Caesar appearing to Brutus.

ACT IV, SCENE III.

"Have patience, gentle friends." \* \*

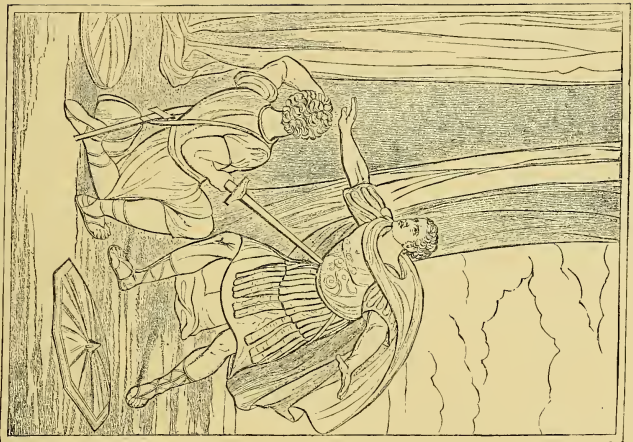
—*Julius Cæsar*—*Act III, Scene II.*

### Synopsis — ACT IV. — THE QUARREL.

Before Brutus' tent in the camp near Sardis. (NOTE. — In the interval between the fourth and fifth acts, Brutus learns of Portia's death — a blow to him which affects his every subsequent speech and action, and from which he never fully recovers.) Pindarus enters with a letter from his master, Cassius, which he delivers to Brutus. Brutus deplores Cassius' recent actions. Pindarus defends his master. Brutus questions Lucilius as to his reception by Cassius. Brutus charges the absent Cassius with loss of friendship and disloyalty — the very faults of which he himself was accused by Cassius in the first act. Arrival of Cassius and his troops. The meeting of the leaders. Brutus astonished but collected. The angry Cassius subdued. The reconciliation. Council of the generals. A plan of action agreed upon. Brutus left alone with Lucius who falls asleep playing an instrument. The apparition.

\* \* "Let's rest us here."

—*Julius Cæsar*—*Act V, Scene V.*



*Reproduced from engravings  
on steel, after the Boydell Illus-  
trations.*

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Pindarus holding sword for Cassius to run upon.

ACT V, SCENE III.

“Be patient till the last.”

—*Julius Cæsar — Act III, Scene II.*

### Synopsis — ACT V. — THE BATTLE OF PHILIPPI.

The plains of Philippi in Macedonia. Conference of leaders of opposing forces. Mark Antony, Octavius Cæsar and their troops, met by Brutus, Cassius and their army. Taunts and threats answered by accusations and defiance. Both armies retire to prepare for an advance. Brutus and Cassius take leave of each other. A long farewell. The field of battle. (NOTE. — Brutus and Cassius had each raised separate armies so that now each commanded what might be called a wing of the joint army.) Octavius' troops totally routed by Brutus. Cassius' army overpowered by Antony's forces. The victorious shouts of Brutus' soldiers misconstrued by Cassius. Death of Cassius and Brutus. Antony's prophecy fulfilled. Nobleness of Brutus' character vouched for by his enemy.

“I thank you for your pains and courtesy.”

—*Julius Cæsar — Act II, Scene II.*

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. Hannibal A. Williams was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1854, and is a descendant of French and English parentage. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, and at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont. After teaching several years in the graded schools of Fair Haven and West Rutland, Vermont, and making a professional tour through New England, he was appointed Instructor of Elocution in the Albany (New York) Academy, which position he resigned in 1882 to devote himself entirely to public reading. During the first three years of Mr. Williams' professional career, his work consisted of the preparation of miscellaneous selections and the giving of over three hundred entertainments in towns near Albany. Since 1885 he has resided in New York, 98 Lexington Avenue, and each year he has added one of Shakespeare's plays to his repertory. He has read *over one thousand nights*, chiefly in the New England and Middle States. For the past two seasons his recitals have been limited strictly to the Shakespearian plays, in which field probably no other American reader has achieved so large a measure of success in so short a period.

### EXTRACTS FROM AUTOGRAPH LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED LITERARY GENTLEMEN COMMENDING MR. WILLIAMS' WORK:

PRESIDENT H. E. WEBSTER, LL. D., President Union University:

I congratulate myself on having been able to hear your recital of "The Taming of the Shrew." From beginning to end I was pleased, I may say delighted, with the facility and skill shown in your rendition of this comedy.

REV. ROBERT S. MAC ARTHUR, D.D., Calvary Baptist Church, New York :

Permit me to express the pleasure which I enjoyed in hearing you on a recent occasion in "The Taming of the Shrew." Your reading was marked by careful study and hearty appreciation of the thought, and also by distinctness and naturalness of utterance. Your explanatory remarks threw new light on the characters to be introduced and upon the play as a whole. Nothing was overdrawn and every character, as it seemed to me, received full justice.

REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D., Pastor Madison Square Presbyterian Church,  
New York :

I was able to attend but one of the recitals recently given by you in this city, but was present at your rendering of "Julius Cæsar" and was delighted.

REV. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., D. C. L., Rector Trinity Episcopal Church, New  
York :

I could not get to even one of your recitals. The hour was one at which it was impossible for me to get off from professional duties. I sent tickets to my friends, many of whom went, and from several of them I have had expressions of great pleasure and satisfaction.

MR. ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoëpist," "The Verbalist," etc., in the  
"New York Dramatic Mirror" :

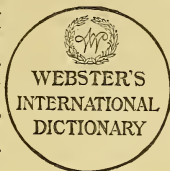
Hannibal A. Williams, who on Saturday last completed a short course of Shakespearian readings, is the most pleasing reader of Shakespeare we have seen on the platform for some years. Mr. Williams is thoroughly legitimate in his methods and while he is never guilty of over-doing, on the other hand, his nice sense of the proper never allows him to degenerate into the commonplace. He was frequently applauded by his large and very fashionable audiences, but what is better evidence that he pleased is the fact that it was rarely that any of his auditors left till the last line was spoken. He has but to become better known to be the fashion with the frequenters of afternoon recitals.



# THE \* NEW \* WEBSTER'S \* DICTIONARY.

JUST PUBLISHED — ENTIRELY NEW.

The Authentic Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, '79, and '84, still copyrighted, is now Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, under the supervision of Noah Porter, D. D., LL.D., of Yale University, and as a distinguishing title, bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary.



Editorial work on this revision has been in active progress for over Ten Years, not less than One Hundred paid Editorial laborers having been engaged upon it, and not less than \$300,000 having been expended before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited.

Hon. W. T. HARRIS, LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, says: "All persons who use a dictionary will desire to possess a copy of this new edition."

Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., President of Yale University, says: "This work will be of greatest service to the American public."

W. F. WARREN, S.T.D., LL.D., President of Boston University, says: "The smaller one's library, the more indispensable is Webster's International."

Rev. E. B. ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University, says: "It seems to me a masterly and most useful piece of work."

Rev. J. M. TAYLOR, D.D., President of Vassar College, says: "It is certainly far superior to any dictionary I know for household use, and for the daily wants of the student."

The Various Bindings are especially Rich and Substantial. Illustrated Pamphlet Containing Specimen Pages, etc., will be sent Prepaid upon Application.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 998 146 7 ●

“ ’Tis time to part.”

—*Julius Cæsar*— Act II, Scene I.

“ There is no more to say? no more. Good night!”

—*Julius Cæsar*— Act IV, Scene III.

PR

2808

. A3 W5-

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 998 146 7

